

VERTICAL
FILE

NQ319.406/4

CAT NO. 6216.0

STATE
LIBRARY OF N.S.W.
31 MAR 1992
GENERAL REFERENCE
LIBRARY



July 1991
**MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING
AUSTRALIA**

Catalogue No. 6216.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 20 MARCH 1992

**MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING
AUSTRALIA
JULY 1991**

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

© Commonwealth of Australia 1992

Printed in Australia by P. J. GRILLS, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra

CONTENTS

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
..	Summary of Findings	1
	Multiple jobholders—	
1.	Age, number and proportion of labour force, August 1979 to July 1991	4
2.	Industry of main job, number and proportion of employed persons, August 1979 to July 1991	4
3.	Industry of second job as a proportion of employed persons in that industry, August 1979 to July 1991	4
4.	Selected characteristics, number of multiple jobholders, proportion of employed persons and proportion of labour force	5
5.	Selected characteristics, hours worked in second job and status of worker in main job	6
6.	Marital status, status of worker in main and second job and sex	7
7.	Industry of main job, industry of second job and sex	7
8.	Whether actually worked in a second job in the reference week, industry and status of worker in second job and sex	8
9.	Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs Full-time and part-time employee in main job, age and marital status	8
	Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week—	
10.	Weekly earnings in main and second job and sex	9
	All populations—	
11.	States and Territories of usual residence	10
..	Explanatory Notes	11
..	Technical Note	12
..	Glossary	14
..	Special data services— Data items and how to order special tables from this survey	15

ADDITIONAL DATA ON REQUEST	The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. An order form can be found on page 19.
INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics</i>, contact Mr Michael Jones on Canberra (06) 252 6503 or Labour Force Inquiries in your ABS State office (see last page for contact numbers). • <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services</i> please refer to the last page of this publication.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overview

Throughout this publication any reference to 'multiple jobholders' refers to persons who were employees (wage or salary earners) in at least one of their jobs.

In July 1991, there were 331,600 persons aged 15 and over who were multiple jobholders.

Multiple jobholders, August 1979 to July 1991

The proportion of employed persons who held a second job was 4.3 per cent in July 1991. This ratio has increased from 2.8 per cent in 1983. As a proportion of the labour force, multiple jobholders were 3.9 per cent in July 1991 compared with 2.6 per cent in 1983. For surveys conducted up to 1983 this ratio was between 2 and 3 per cent. Since 1983 the percentage has been increasing.

All industries except Construction showed an increased proportion of employees who were multiple jobholders between 1983 and 1991. The largest increases were recorded for the employees whose main job was in the Community services and the Recreation, personal and other services industries (2.9 and 2.5 percentage points respectively) (Table 2).

Over the last decade the number of persons who were employed in the Recreation, personal and other services industry in their second job as a proportion of persons employed in the same industry (whether in their main or second job) has increased 4 percentage points (Table 3).

During the period August 1979 to July 1991, the Recreation, personal and other services industry has

consistently had the highest proportion of multiple jobholders to persons employed (whether in their main or second job) in that industry, followed by Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and Community services. Over the same period, Manufacturing has had the lowest proportion of multiple jobholders to persons employed in the Manufacturing industry (Table 3).

Multiple jobholders, July 1991—(Table 4)

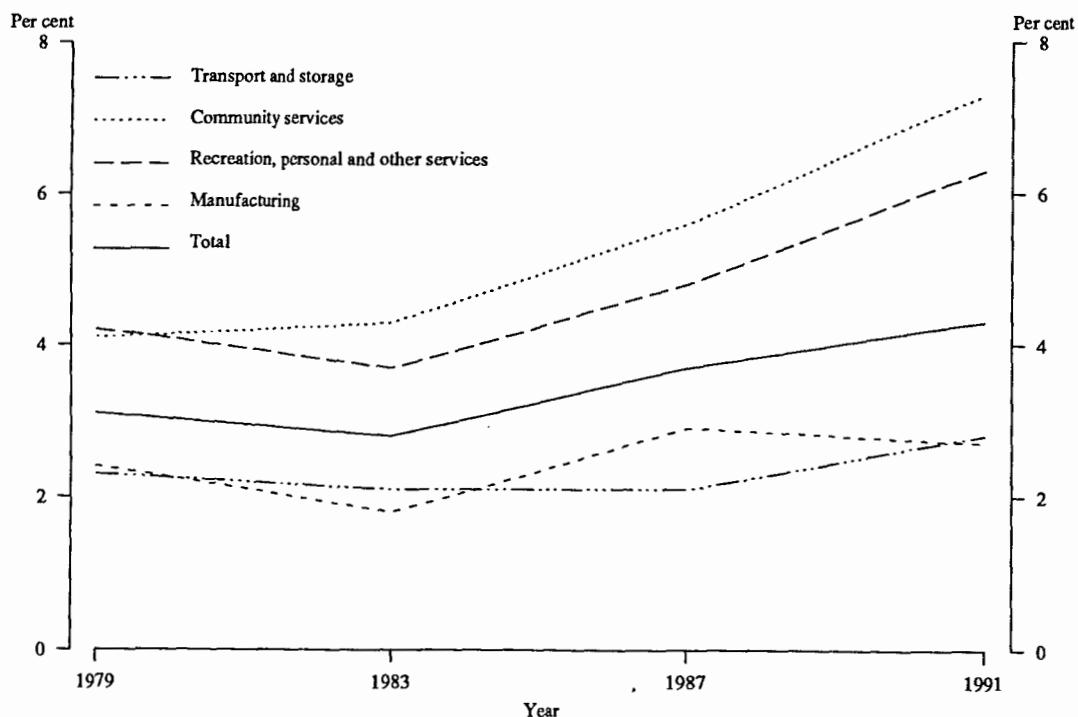
Marital status—

- 67 per cent of male multiple jobholders and 65 per cent of female multiple jobholders are married.
- 5 per cent of married females and 3 per cent of married males in the labour force are multiple jobholders.
- 4 per cent of not-married females and 3 per cent of not-married males in the labour force are multiple jobholders.

Industry of main job—

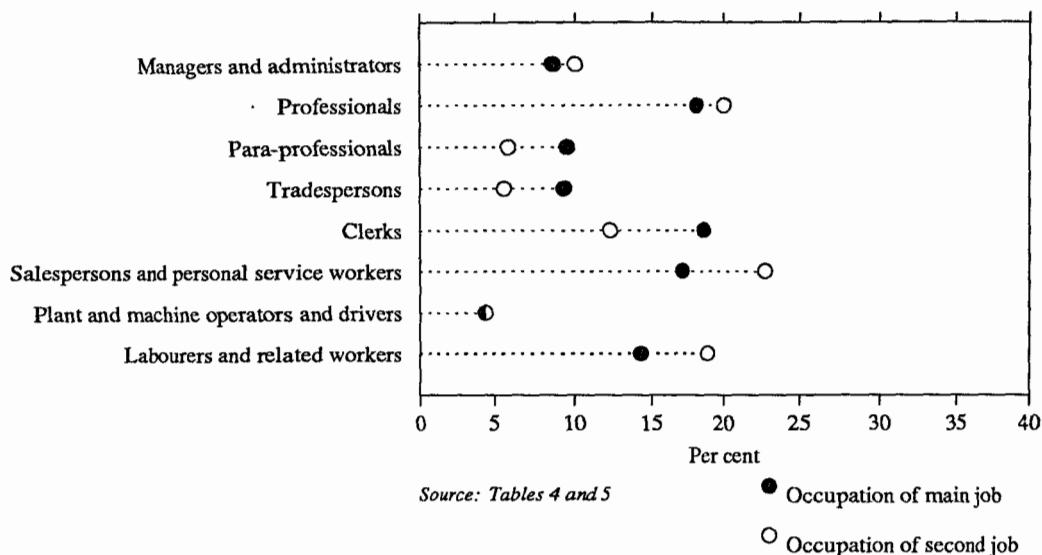
- More multiple jobholders worked in the Community services industry in their main job than any other industry. Some 42 per cent of female and 19 per cent of male multiple jobholders worked in this industry in their main job.
- In contrast, 2 per cent of all multiple jobholders reported Construction as the industry of their main job.

**DIAGRAM 1. PROPORTION OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS BY INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB
AUGUST 1979 TO JULY 1991**



Source: Table 2

DIAGRAM 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, JULY 1991



Occupation—

A greater proportion of female than male multiple jobholders worked as Clerks in their main job (28% compared to 9%). This is true also of salespersons (females 22%, males 12%) and para-professionals (females 11%, males 8%).

In contrast, 15 per cent of male multiple jobholders were tradespersons, and 12 per cent were managers/administrators, whereas of female multiple jobholders, 3 per cent were tradespersons and 5 per cent were managers/administrators.

More multiple jobholders worked as Salespersons and personal service workers than any other occupation group. This was the 'second job' occupation of 23 per cent of multiple jobholders, whereas it was the 'main job occupation' of 17 per cent (Diagram 2).

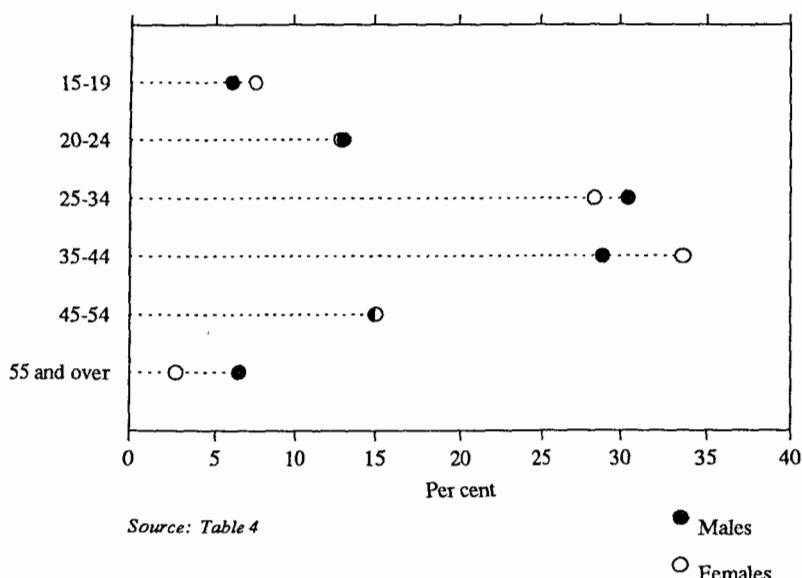
Birthplace—

- Of the 331,600 multiple jobholders in July 1991, 80 per cent were born in Australia.
- 52 per cent of multiple jobholders born outside Australia were born in main English speaking countries.

Age—

- The 25-34 and 35-44 age groups had the highest proportion of multiple jobholders.
- 28 per cent of female multiple jobholders were in the 25-34 age group with 34 per cent in the 35-44 age group.
- These age groups accounted for 31 per cent and 29 per cent of male multiple jobholders respectively.

DIAGRAM 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: AGE AND SEX, JULY 1991



Hours worked in main and second jobs during reference week—(Table 5)

- 57 per cent of all multiple jobholders had worked less than 35 hours in their main job in the reference week. A further 27 per cent of multiple jobholders had worked less than 15 hours in their main job.
- Of all multiple jobholders who had worked less than 15 hours in their main job, 57 per cent worked less than 5 hours in their second job. A further 23 per cent worked between 5 and 9 hours in their second job.
- Of those who worked 35 hours or more in their main job in the reference week, 16 per cent worked 20 hours or more in their second job.
- Some 10 per cent of multiple jobholders who worked less than 15 hours in their main job reported that they had worked 20 hours or more in their second job.

Industry of main and second jobs—(Table 7)

- 31 per cent of multiple jobholders worked in the same industry in both their main and second job.
- 58 per cent of multiple jobholders whose main job was in the Community services industry, had their second job in the same industry. For those whose main job was in the Recreation, personal and other services industry, 15 per cent had their second job in the same industry.

Full-time and part-time status—(Table 9)

For multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs—

- 83 per cent of married males who were multiple jobholders worked full-time in their main job.
- Married female multiple jobholders worked mostly part-time in their main job (76%).

Weekly earnings in main and second job—(Table 10)

- 159,800 employed wage and salary earners (employees) actually worked one or more hours in a second wage or salary job during the reference week.
- The median earnings in main job for multiple jobholders was \$327. The median earnings in their second job was \$85.
- Of those employees whose weekly earnings were less than \$160 in their main job, 59 per cent earned less than \$60 in their second job and 19 per cent received more than \$120 in their second job.
- Of those employees whose weekly earnings were over \$520 in their main job, 23 per cent earned less than \$60 in their second job while 45 per cent received more than \$120 in their second job.

DIAGRAM 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, JULY 1991

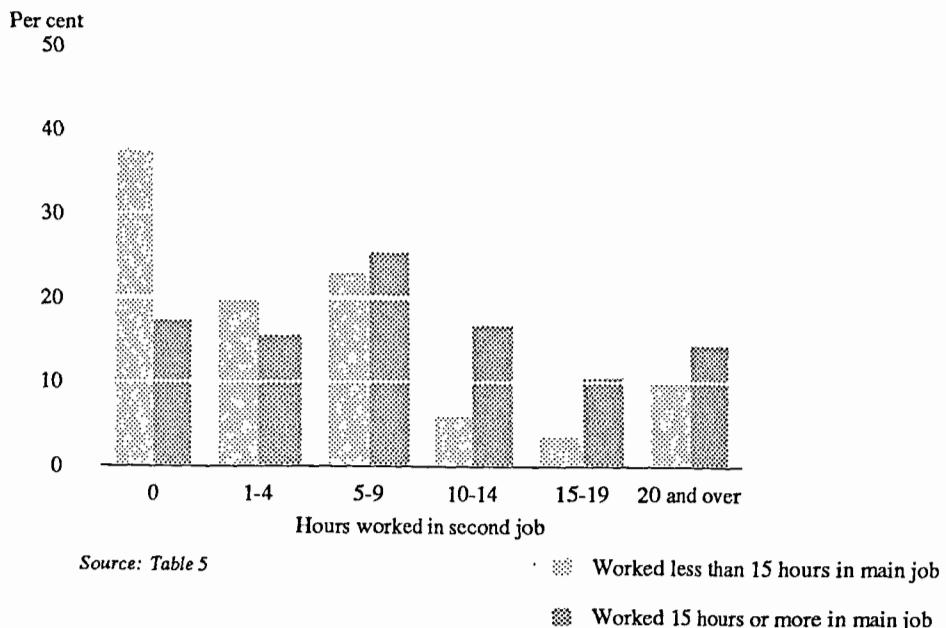


TABLE 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: AGE, AUGUST 1979 TO JULY 1991

Age group	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987	July 1991
NUMBER ('000)						
15-19	13.4	10.0	10.4	15.4	18.0	22.4
20-24	23.5	25.8	21.5	28.9	34.3	42.9
25-34	62.8	58.1	59.9	67.9	80.0	97.7
35-44	49.8	52.2	50.1	67.0	79.9	103.8
45-54	25.5	26.8	23.5	28.4	38.2	49.9
55 and over	10.9	10.7	12.2	13.4	10.8	14.9
Total	185.9	183.6	177.6	221.0	261.2	331.6
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)						
15-19	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.4	3.1
20-24	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.8
25-34	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4
35-44	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.8
45-54	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.5
55 and over	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1
Total	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9

TABLE 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1979 TO JULY 1991

Industry of main job	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987	July 1991
NUMBER ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16.9	21.3	15.4	19.8	16.7	19.3
Manufacturing	29.1	22.8	20.0	23.6	33.0	30.7
Construction	8.7	7.0	7.2	9.5	8.2	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade	32.2	26.9	28.8	34.0	42.2	53.7
Transport and storage	7.9	8.4	7.6	8.2	7.9	11.6
Finance, property and business services	16.8	18.0	18.7	24.5	28.9	41.1
Public administration and defence	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.9	16.4	14.5
Community services	38.8	45.3	46.3	60.4	72.3	103.2
Recreation, personal and other services	15.4	14.3	14.5	19.8	23.9	37.6
Other	10.6	9.5	8.9	10.3	11.7	11.9
Total	185.9	183.6	177.6	221.0	261.2	331.6
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (per cent)						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	5.1	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.7
Manufacturing	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.7
Construction	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.4
Transport and storage	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.8
Finance, property and business services	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.6
Public administration and defence	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.2
Community services	4.1	4.4	4.3	5.2	5.6	7.3
Recreation, personal and other services	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.8	6.3
Other	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.8
Total	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3

TABLE 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB AS A PROPORTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THAT INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1979 TO JULY 1991
(Per cent)

Industry	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987	July 1991
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.3	7.9	7.8
Manufacturing	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5
Construction	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.8
Transport and storage	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2
Finance, property and business services	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.4
Community services	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.7
Recreation, personal and other services	13.4	8.3	8.9	11.1	12.0	12.5
Other	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.3
Total	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3

TABLE 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBER OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS, PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE, JULY 1991

	Number ('000)			Proportion of employed persons (per cent)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Marital status—									
Married	109.0	110.0	219.1	3.7	5.6	4.4	3.4	5.2	4.2
Not-married	54.2	58.4	112.5	3.6	4.8	4.2	3.1	4.2	3.6
Family status—									
Member of a family	134.0	139.6	273.7	3.6	5.3	4.3	3.3	4.8	3.9
Husband or wife	106.4	107.0	213.4	3.7	5.6	4.5	3.5	5.3	4.2
With dependents present	74.8	74.8	149.5	4.2	6.8	5.2	3.9	6.3	4.8
Without dependents present	31.6	32.2	63.9	2.9	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
Sole parent	*1.8	7.0	8.8	*5.6	4.9	5.1	*4.8	4.2	4.3
Other family head	*0.9	*3.4	4.3	*2.1	*5.2	4.0	*1.9	*4.9	3.7
Full-time student aged 15-24	5.9	8.0	14.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.4
Other child of married couple or family head	17.5	13.3	30.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.7
Other relative of married couple or family head	*1.5	*0.9	*2.4	*3.2	*2.8	*3.0	*2.5	*2.2	*2.4
Not a member of a family	24.0	20.3	44.4	4.1	5.2	4.6	3.6	4.7	4.0
Living alone	9.3	8.0	17.3	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.0	4.3	3.5
Not living alone	14.8	12.3	27.1	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.5
Family status not determined	5.1	8.4	13.5	3.0	5.9	4.4	2.6	5.3	3.8
Birthplace and period of arrival—									
Born in Australia	130.2	134.4	264.6	4.0	5.5	4.6	3.6	5.1	4.2
Born outside Australia	33.0	34.0	67.0	2.8	4.5	3.5	2.5	4.0	3.1
Born in main English speaking countries	17.8	17.3	35.1	3.5	4.9	4.1	3.2	4.5	3.7
Born in other countries	15.2	16.7	31.9	2.3	4.1	3.0	2.0	3.6	2.6
Arrived before 1981	23.0	24.5	47.5	2.7	4.5	3.4	2.4	4.2	3.1
Arrived 1981 to survey date	10.0	9.5	19.5	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.6	3.7	3.0
Age—									
15-19	9.8	12.6	22.4	3.4	4.5	3.9	2.6	3.5	3.1
20-24	21.3	21.7	42.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.8
25-34	49.8	47.9	97.7	4.2	5.8	4.8	3.8	5.3	4.4
35-44	47.1	56.7	103.8	4.1	6.5	5.1	3.8	6.1	4.8
45-54	24.7	25.2	49.9	3.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	4.4	3.5
55 and over	10.5	4.3	14.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
Occupation of main job—									
Managers and administrators	19.3	9.2	28.5	3.1	4.4	3.4	..	..	..
Professionals	28.9	31.0	59.9	5.1	7.8	6.2	..	..	..
Para-professionals	12.9	18.7	31.6	5.2	8.4	6.7	..	..	..
Tradespersons	24.9	5.8	30.7	2.4	4.9	2.6	..	..	..
Clerks	15.2	46.6	61.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	..	..	..
Salespersons and personal service workers	20.0	36.7	56.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	..	..	..
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	12.6	*2.3	14.9	2.6	*2.5	2.6	..	..	..
Labourers and related workers	29.3	18.2	47.5	3.9	4.5	4.1	..	..	..
Industry of main job—									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.5	5.8	19.3	4.6	5.1	4.7	..	..	..
Manufacturing	21.2	9.5	30.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	..	..	..
Construction	6.1	*1.9	8.0	1.3	*2.9	1.5	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	26.4	27.2	53.7	3.0	3.8	3.4	..	..	..
Transport and storage	9.3	*2.3	11.6	2.8	*3.0	2.8	..	..	..
Finance, property and business services	19.7	21.5	41.1	4.2	5.0	4.6	..	..	..
Public administration and defence	9.4	5.1	14.5	4.6	3.6	4.2	..	..	..
Community services	31.7	71.5	103.2	6.6	7.7	7.3	..	..	..
Recreation, personal and other services	17.6	20.0	37.6	6.8	6.0	6.3	..	..	..
Other	8.3	3.6	11.9	3.2	6.3	3.8	..	..	..
Total	163.2	168.4	331.6	3.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	4.8	3.9

TABLE 5. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB,
STATUS OF WORKER IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991
('000)

	<i>Hours worked in second job</i>					<i>Total</i>			
	<i>0</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20 and over</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
WAGE AND SALARY EARNER IN MAIN JOB									
<i>Hours worked in main job—</i>									
0	17.0	*1.1	*2.2	*0.0	*1.3	*3.4	11.0	13.9	24.9
1-14	9.5	15.2	15.4	4.0	*1.4	5.0	12.6	37.9	50.5
15-29	11.5	11.4	17.3	11.8	9.1	6.8	21.5	46.4	67.9
30-34	3.9	*2.9	7.8	*2.2	*1.2	*2.3	10.6	9.6	20.2
35-39	4.3	7.5	12.3	7.0	5.1	*3.4	25.3	14.3	39.6
40	5.4	6.2	7.1	7.1	4.6	9.2	25.9	13.7	39.6
41-48	4.9	4.6	7.6	4.9	*1.2	*1.7	18.3	6.7	25.0
49 and over	6.7	*2.9	3.6	4.7	*1.6	4.3	18.9	4.9	23.9
<i>Industry of second job—</i>									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.8	*3.2	5.1	4.2	3.5	9.2	19.1	9.9	29.0
Manufacturing	*3.4	*2.6	3.6	3.5	*1.2	*1.1	9.5	5.8	15.4
Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	10.2	14.6	7.5	4.0	6.9	29.0	26.0	55.0
Finance, property and business services	6.3	6.2	9.1	5.8	4.6	4.4	21.7	14.7	36.4
Community services	18.9	11.8	15.5	8.1	5.4	5.0	17.9	46.8	64.7
Recreation, personal and other services	13.2	13.2	19.7	10.2	5.5	6.4	33.5	34.6	68.2
Other	6.1	4.6	5.6	*2.3	*1.3	*3.1	13.4	9.6	23.0
<i>Occupation of second job—</i>									
Managers and administrators	5.7	*3.0	5.0	5.0	*2.9	10.7	23.1	9.2	32.2
Professionals	17.4	14.3	12.2	3.6	*2.6	5.5	26.0	29.6	55.6
Para-professionals	3.5	*2.0	6.1	*2.2	*3.0	*0.9	6.7	11.0	17.7
Tradespersons	3.8	*2.2	*2.5	*2.8	*2.6	*2.1	14.0	*2.1	16.0
Clerks	9.4	5.7	8.1	5.5	*2.1	3.7	6.6	27.9	34.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	12.2	11.9	20.0	12.4	5.6	6.6	24.1	44.6	68.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	4.0	*1.1	3.7	*1.8	*0.6	*1.5	9.6	*2.9	12.6
Labourers and related workers	7.5	11.6	15.6	8.3	6.1	5.1	34.1	20.1	54.2
<i>Total</i>	63.4	51.9	73.2	41.7	25.4	36.1	144.2	147.4	291.6
Males	29.9	21.2	33.3	23.1	14.4	22.2	144.2	..	144.2
Females	33.4	30.7	39.9	18.6	11.0	13.8	..	147.4	147.4
TOTAL									
<i>Hours worked in main job—</i>									
0	18.9	*1.1	*2.4	*0.0	*1.3	3.6	12.3	15.0	27.3
1-14	14.1	16.4	17.8	5.3	*1.7	5.4	14.9	45.7	60.6
15-29	12.6	12.4	19.1	12.9	9.9	8.8	25.0	50.7	75.7
30-34	4.2	*3.3	9.4	*2.8	*1.3	*3.3	12.9	11.5	24.4
35-39	5.0	7.5	12.6	7.4	5.5	4.2	26.8	15.4	42.2
40	6.2	6.2	7.7	7.1	4.8	10.7	27.7	15.1	42.8
41-48	4.9	4.8	8.4	5.2	*1.5	*2.2	19.7	7.4	27.0
49 and over	9.2	3.8	4.9	5.4	*2.5	5.9	23.9	7.7	31.6
<i>Industry of second job—</i>									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.0	*3.2	5.4	4.8	3.7	9.8	21.5	10.4	31.9
Manufacturing	3.6	*3.1	4.2	3.6	*1.3	*1.3	10.8	6.2	17.0
Wholesale and retail trade	12.0	11.1	16.1	8.9	4.3	8.1	31.5	28.9	60.4
Finance, property and business services	7.3	6.6	9.5	6.6	4.6	5.3	23.4	16.5	39.9
Community services	25.6	13.2	19.5	9.0	6.5	6.5	22.9	57.4	80.2
Recreation, personal and other services	14.4	13.4	21.2	10.7	6.4	8.0	36.5	37.6	74.1
Other	7.2	4.9	6.6	*2.5	*1.7	5.1	16.6	11.4	28.0
<i>Occupation of second job—</i>									
Managers and administrators	5.9	*3.0	5.1	5.0	*3.1	11.1	24.1	9.2	33.3
Professionals	22.0	15.6	14.4	4.4	*2.7	7.1	30.9	35.4	66.3
Para-professionals	4.1	*2.1	6.6	*2.2	*3.3	*1.3	7.5	12.1	19.6
Tradespersons	4.4	*2.5	*2.8	*3.1	*2.8	*3.0	16.5	*2.1	18.5
Clerks	10.9	6.2	10.3	6.3	*2.6	4.5	7.4	33.5	40.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	13.8	12.4	21.6	13.5	6.4	8.0	27.0	48.6	75.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	4.6	*1.4	3.7	*1.9	*0.9	*2.0	11.5	*3.1	14.6
Labourers and related workers	9.3	12.2	17.8	9.6	6.7	7.2	38.2	24.6	62.8
<i>Total</i>	75.1	55.5	82.4	46.0	28.5	44.1	163.2	168.4	331.6
Males	35.2	22.5	36.5	25.6	15.5	27.8	163.2	..	163.2
Females	39.9	32.9	45.9	20.4	13.0	16.3	..	168.4	168.4

TABLE 6. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: MARITAL STATUS AND STATUS OF WORKER IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB,
JULY 1991
('000)

Status of worker in main job	Status of worker in second job									Total Males Females Persons	
	Employer or self-employed			Wage and salary earner			Males	Females	Persons		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons					
MARRIED											
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	14.9	17.4	32.3	14.9	17.4	32.3	
Wage and salary earner	43.2	26.3	69.5	51.0	66.3	117.3	94.1	92.6	186.7		
Total	43.2	26.3	69.5	65.8	83.8	149.6	109.0	110.0	219.1		
NOT-MARRIED											
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	4.1	3.5	7.7	4.1	3.5	7.7	
Wage and salary earner	12.9	6.0	18.9	37.1	48.8	85.9	50.0	54.8	104.8		
Total	12.9	6.0	18.9	41.2	52.4	93.6	54.2	58.4	112.5		
TOTAL											
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	19.0	21.0	40.0	19.0	21.0	40.0	
Wage and salary earner	56.1	32.3	88.4	88.0	115.1	203.2	144.2	147.4	291.6		
Total	56.1	32.3	88.4	107.0	136.1	243.2	163.2	168.4	331.6		

TABLE 7. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, JULY 1991
('000)

Industry of main job	Industry of second job								Total
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manu- facturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, property and business services	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Other		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.9	*0.9	*2.6	*0.4	4.5	*1.6	*2.4		19.3
Manufacturing	*2.6	6.0	7.0	4.0	*1.0	7.9	*2.2		30.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3.8	*2.6	17.8	6.7	7.7	11.8	*3.3		53.7
Finance, property and business services	*2.4	*0.7	6.7	8.5	8.0	11.8	*3.2		41.1
Community services	7.9	3.6	11.5	8.4	46.4	18.4	6.9		103.2
Recreation, personal and other services	*1.8	*2.1	6.4	4.6	7.3	11.0	4.5		37.6
Other	6.4	*1.3	8.4	7.2	5.3	11.7	5.6		46.0
Total	31.9	17.0	60.4	39.9	80.2	74.1	28.0		331.6
Males	21.5	10.8	31.5	23.4	22.9	36.5	16.6		163.2
Females	10.4	6.2	28.9	16.5	57.4	37.6	11.4		168.4

**TABLE 8. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: WHETHER ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK,
INDUSTRY AND STATUS OF WORKER IN SECOND JOB, JULY 1991
('000)**

Industry of second job	Status of worker in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Wage and salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.4	6.9	21.3	*3.2	*2.4	5.5	17.5	9.3	26.8
Manufacturing	*2.1	*0.8	*2.9	6.6	3.9	10.5	8.7	4.8	13.5
Wholesale and retail trade	8.2	4.7	12.9	16.7	18.8	35.5	24.9	23.5	48.4
Finance, property and business services	7.1	4.7	11.8	13.7	7.1	20.8	20.8	11.8	32.7
Community services	*1.6	4.0	5.7	12.7	36.3	49.0	14.4	40.3	54.7
Recreation, personal and other services	5.9	*2.9	8.7	23.8	27.2	51.0	29.7	30.1	59.7
Other	4.0	*1.1	5.1	8.0	7.6	15.7	12.1	8.7	20.8
Total	43.3	25.1	68.4	84.7	103.4	188.1	128.0	128.5	256.5
TOTAL									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16.6	7.7	24.3	4.9	*2.7	7.5	21.5	10.4	31.9
Manufacturing	*2.9	*1.1	4.1	7.9	5.1	12.9	10.8	6.2	17.0
Wholesale and retail trade	11.7	6.1	17.8	19.8	22.8	42.6	31.5	28.9	60.4
Finance, property and business services	8.5	5.8	14.3	14.9	10.7	25.6	23.4	16.5	39.9
Community services	*2.3	5.6	7.9	20.5	51.8	72.3	22.9	57.4	80.2
Recreation, personal and other services	7.7	4.4	12.1	28.8	33.3	62.1	36.5	37.6	74.1
Other	6.3	*1.6	7.9	10.3	9.8	20.1	16.6	11.4	28.0
Total	56.1	32.3	88.4	107.0	136.1	243.2	163.2	168.4	331.6

**TABLE 9. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN BOTH JOBS:
FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
JULY 1991
('000)**

Age group	Married			Not-married			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB									
15-19	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	4.0	3.9	7.9	4.1	4.0	8.2
20-24	*1.9	*1.5	3.5	7.3	8.3	15.6	9.3	9.8	19.1
25-34	14.6	8.0	22.6	6.4	5.9	12.3	21.0	13.8	34.9
35-44	18.2	4.9	23.1	*2.7	*3.2	5.9	20.9	8.1	29.0
45-54	5.4	*1.6	7.1	*1.5	*2.0	3.5	6.9	3.7	10.6
55 and over	*2.2	*0.0	*2.2	*0.3	*0.8	*1.1	*2.5	*0.8	*3.3
Total	42.5	16.2	58.7	22.2	24.0	46.2	64.7	40.3	104.9
PART-TIME EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB									
15-19	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	4.9	7.6	12.5	4.9	7.6	12.5
20-24	*0.0	*0.9	*0.9	6.0	8.0	13.9	6.0	8.9	14.9
25-34	*2.5	17.0	19.5	*3.0	3.6	6.5	5.5	20.6	26.1
35-44	*2.2	22.9	25.1	*0.8	*2.8	3.7	*3.1	25.7	28.7
45-54	*2.3	8.2	10.5	*0.3	*2.3	*2.6	*2.6	10.5	13.1
55 and over	*1.4	*1.1	*2.5	*0.0	*0.5	*0.5	*1.4	*1.6	*3.0
Total	8.5	50.1	58.6	14.9	24.8	39.7	23.4	74.9	98.2
TOTAL									
15-19	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	8.9	11.5	20.4	9.0	11.7	20.6
20-24	*1.9	*2.5	4.4	13.3	16.3	29.5	15.2	18.8	34.0
25-34	17.1	25.0	42.1	9.4	9.4	18.8	26.5	34.4	60.9
35-44	20.4	27.8	48.2	3.5	6.0	9.6	23.9	33.8	57.7
45-54	7.7	9.9	17.6	*1.7	4.3	6.1	9.5	14.2	23.7
55 and over	3.6	*1.1	4.7	*0.3	*1.3	*1.6	3.9	*2.3	6.3
Total	51.0	66.3	117.3	37.1	48.8	85.9	88.0	115.1	203.2

TABLE 10. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN BOTH JOBS
AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, JULY 1991

	Weekly earnings in main job (\$)					Total	Median weekly earnings in main job	Mean weekly earnings in main job	
	Under 160	160 and under 280	280 and under 400	400 and under 520	520 and over				
MALES									
<i>Weekly earnings in second job(\$)—</i>									
Under 60	5.9	*3.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	24.0	354	353	
60 and under 120	*0.9	*2.8	3.6	4.7	7.5	19.6	464	455	
120 and over	*2.0	3.8	7.4	3.9	10.4	27.4	415	497	
<i>Total</i>	8.7	9.8	15.6 — dollars —	13.2	23.5	70.9	413	437	
Median weekly earnings in second job	38	87	106	81	106	88	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	71	113	116	106	124	111	..	..
FEMALES									
<i>Weekly earnings in second job(\$)—</i>									
Under 60	15.5	8.3	4.2	*3.4	*1.9	33.2	176	222	
60 and under 120	7.0	5.6	5.1	4.8	*2.6	25.1	280	307	
120 and over	4.8	7.4	7.8	6.5	4.1	30.6	328	346	
<i>Total</i>	27.3	21.3	17.0 — dollars —	14.6	8.6	88.9	257	289	
Median weekly earnings in second job	52	83	105	107	108	83	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	71	102	119	117	126	101	..	..
PERSONS									
<i>Weekly earnings in second job(\$)—</i>									
Under 60	21.3	11.5	8.9	8.0	7.5	57.2	236	277	
60 and under 120	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.6	10.1	44.7	363	372	
120 and over	6.8	11.2	15.1	10.3	14.5	57.9	367	417	
<i>Total</i>	36.0	31.1	32.7 — dollars —	27.8	32.1	159.8	327	354	
Median weekly earnings in second job	48	86	105	101	107	85	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	71	106	118	112	124	105	..	..

TABLE 11. ALL POPULATIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE
('000)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
<i>Population 1:</i> All multiple jobholders	103.5	81.5	52.1	33.8	38.3	11.6	2.3	8.5	331.6
<i>Population 2:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs	65.9	51.2	30.4	18.6	22.3	7.3	*1.8	5.7	203.2
<i>Population 3:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	50.0	40.9	26.0	13.3	18.3	6.2	*1.3	3.7	159.8
<i>Population 4:</i> Multiple jobholders who were not wage and salary earners in their main job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	7.1	5.9	5.7	3.2	4.4	1.6	*0.0	*0.4	28.3
<i>Population 5:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	57.1	46.8	31.7	16.5	22.7	7.8	*1.3	4.1	188.1
<i>Population 6:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in their main job and who actually worked in their main job in the reference week	80.8	67.1	43.4	26.6	30.2	9.3	2.0	7.2	266.7

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the July 1991 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked additional questions. They were asked about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding.

Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)), except that it was restricted to persons who stated that they had more than one job in the reference week and excluded persons on workers' compensation, and persons who worked solely for payment in kind. The survey also excluded persons who worked without pay in a family business.

Coverage

4. In the population survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. See *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) for more details.

Definitions

5. Definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

6. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication relate to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

Results of the survey

7. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

8. Results of similar surveys, conducted two-yearly from August 1973 to August 1987, have been given in previous issues of this publication.

9. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in August 1995.

Unpublished statistics

10. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the officer shown on the contents page.

Discontinuities in the series

11. *Main job* is defined as the job in which the respondent *usually* worked the greatest number of hours. For the August 1979 and earlier surveys, main job was defined as the job in which the respondent worked most hours in the *reference week*.

Estimation procedure

12. The estimates of employees aged 15 years and over are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age, sex and labour force status, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

13. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Note, Page 12.

Related publications

14. Other related ABS publications which may be of interest include:

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)—issued annually

Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)—issued quarterly

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, 1941 - 1990 (6350.0)—issued irregularly

Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)—issued two-yearly

Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)—issued annually

Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)—issued annually

Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)—issued annually

15. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products*, (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Note, Page 12
- .. not applicable
- r revised

16. Because estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Floppy disk service

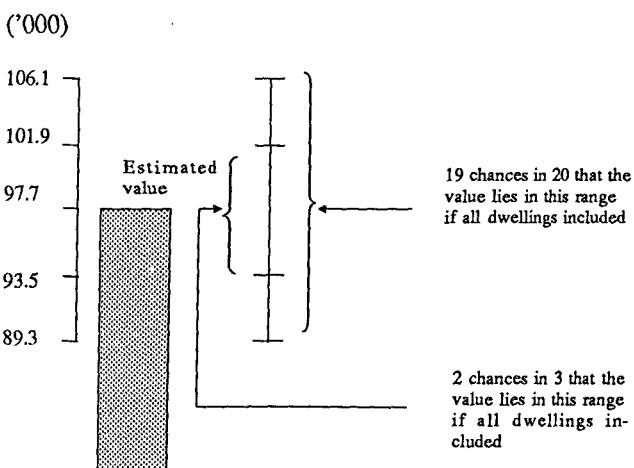
Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (06) 252 6684.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these numbers will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

3. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows the estimated number of multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years in July 1991 was 97,700. Since this estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000, the table below shows that the standard error for Australia will be between 3,150 and 4,300 in the standard error table and can be approximated by interpolation as 4,200 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 93,500 to 101,900 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 89,300 to 106,100. This example is illustrated in the following diagram:



4. The relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median weekly earnings are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate and then multiplying the figure by the following relevant factors:

Median weekly earnings

— Part-time employees	1.4
— Full-time employees	0.7
— All employees	1.0

Mean weekly earnings

— Part-time employees	1.0
— Full-time employees	0.7
— All employees	0.9

5. An example of the calculation of standard errors by the use of the above factors is as follows:

Table 10 shows the estimate of mean weekly earnings in main job of female multiple jobholders in July 1991 was \$289 and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was 88,900. The standard error of this estimate (88,900) is about 4,000 and therefore has a relative standard error of about 4.5 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of mean weekly earnings is calculated by multiplying this figure (4.5) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 0.9) $4.5 \times 0.9 = 4.1$ per cent. The standard error of this estimate of mean weekly earnings is therefore 4.1 per cent of \$289 i.e. about \$11.85. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings in main job of female multiple jobholders would fall within the range \$277.15 to \$300.85, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range \$265.30 to \$312.70.

6. As can be seen from the standard error table, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

7. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

$$\text{RSE } (x/y) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE } (x)]^2 + [\text{RSE } (y)]^2}$$

8. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above the 97,700 multiple jobholders aged 25 to 34 years represent 29.5 per cent of all 331,600 multiple jobholders in July 1991. The standard error of 331,600 is approximately 7,100 so the relative standard error is 2.2 per cent. The relative standard error for 97,700 is 4.3 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(4.3)^2 - (2.2)^2}$ or 3.7 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (29.5 per cent) of 1.1 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years was between 28.4 per cent and 30.6 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion was within the range 27.3 per cent to 31.7 per cent.

9. Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates ($x-y$) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

10. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
	—number—							Relative standard error (per cent)		
200			190	160	180	120	170	140	180	89.0
300	290	280	240	200	220	150	210	170	230	75.2
400	340	330	280	230	250	180	240	200	270	66.6
500	380	370	310	260	280	200	260	220	300	60.5
600	420	410	340	280	310	220	280	240	340	55.9
700	450	440	370	310	330	240	300	260	370	52.2
800	480	470	390	330	350	250	320	270	390	49.2
1,000	540	530	440	370	390	280	360	300	450	44.5
1,300	620	610	500	410	440	320	400	340	510	39.6
1,500	660	650	530	440	470	340	430	360	560	37.0
1,800	720	710	580	480	510	360	470	390	610	34.0
2,000	760	750	610	510	540	380	490	410	650	32.4
2,500	850	840	680	560	600	420	540	450	730	29.2
3,000	920	910	740	610	650	450	590	490	800	26.8
3,500	990	980	800	660	700	480	630	520	870	24.9
4,000	1,050	1,050	850	700	740	510	670	550	930	23.3
4,500	1,100	1,100	900	730	780	540	710	580	990	22.0
5,000	1,200	1,150	940	770	820	560	750	600	1,050	20.9
6,000	1,300	1,250	1,000	830	880	600	810	650	1,150	19.1
8,000	1,450	1,450	1,150	950	1,000	670	930	730	1,350	16.6
10,000	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,050	1,100	730	1,050	800	1,500	14.8
20,000	2,200	2,200	1,750	1,400	1,500	920	1,400	1,050	2,050	10.4
50,000	3,250	3,250	2,600	2,050	2,150	1,200	2,150	1,500	3,150	6.3
100,000	4,300	4,300	3,400	2,650	2,850	1,500	3,000	1,900	4,300	4.3
200,000	5,700	5,600	4,500	3,450	3,700	1,750	4,200	2,450	5,800	2.9
300,000	6,600	6,600	5,200	3,950	4,300	1,900		2,800	6,900	2.3
500,000	8,000	7,900	6,300	4,750	5,200	2,100		3,300	8,400	1.7
1,000,000	10,300	10,100	8,100	6,000	6,600				11,100	1.1
2,000,000	13,000	12,800	10,300	7,500	8,400				14,300	0.7
5,000,000	17,600	17,100	13,900						19,700	0.4
10,000,000		21,800							24,800	0.2

GLOSSARY

Actually worked in a second job: persons who had a second job, and worked one hour or more in that job in the reference week.

Employed persons: persons aged 15 and over who were classified as either an employer, self-employed or an employee.

Employer: employed persons aged 15 and over who worked in their own business (with employees), did not pay themselves a wage or salary and the business was not a limited liability company.

Employees: employed persons aged 15 and over who worked for an employer for wages or salary or in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was a limited liability company.

Full-time employees in main job: all employees for whom 'full-time' was the response to the question 'Is your main job full-time or part-time'?

Hours worked in main job: actual hours worked during the reference week (i.e. the week before the interview), not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours worked would have been recorded as nil.

Industry: all occurrences of industry in this publication refer to Industry Division as defined by the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983*.

Main English-speaking countries: the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand and South Africa.

Main job: the job in which most hours were usually worked.

Mean weekly earnings: the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employees in that group.

Median weekly earnings: the amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals in some cases being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used with the class interval in which the median fell.

Multiple jobholders: employed persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason; and
- (b) were an *employee* in at least one of their jobs.

Occupation: all occurrences of occupation in this publication refer to Major Group as defined by the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1986*.

Part-time employees in main job: all employees for whom 'part-time' was the response to the question 'Is your main job full-time or part-time'?

Proportion of employed persons: the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a proportion of employed persons in the same group.

Proportion of labour force: the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a proportion of the civilian labour force in the same group.

Second job: a job other than the main job. Service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job workers, baby-sitters, etc., are not counted as having a second job unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the reference week.

Self-employed: employed persons aged 15 and over who worked in their own business (without employees), did not pay themselves a wage or salary and the business was not a limited liability company.

Wage and salary earner: refer to *Employees*.

Weekly earnings: amount of 'last total pay' from wage and salary jobs prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave, etc.

SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

DATA ITEMS AND HOW TO ORDER SPECIAL TABLES FROM THIS SURVEY

The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. When ordering special tables from this survey, please ensure you identify the population(s) and the data item(s) which you require.

This section specifies the data items, categories and populations which relate to the survey and includes an order form for special tables. More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the persons in the survey to whom the data item relates.

POPULATIONS

- POPULATION 1: All multiple jobholders
- POPULATION 2: Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs
- POPULATION 3: Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week
- POPULATION 4: Multiple jobholders who were not wage and salary earners in their main job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week
- POPULATION 5: Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week
- POPULATION 6: Multiple jobholders who were employed wage and salary earners in their main job and who actually worked in their main job in the reference week

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
1 STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ALL	Other relative of married couple or family head Not a member of a family Living alone Not living alone Family status not determined	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory		(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (b) Aged 15 and over.	
2 AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ALL	6B FAMILY STATUS (2)	ALL
Metropolitan Non-metropolitan		Member of a family Husband or wife With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present	
3 DISSEMINATION REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ALL	Sole parent With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present	
Standard labour force dissemination regions		Other family head Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	
4 SEX	ALL	Other child(b) of married couple or family head Other relative of married couple or family head	
Males Females		Not a member of a family Living alone Not living alone Family status not determined	
5 MARITAL STATUS	ALL	(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (b) Aged 15 and over.	
Married Not-married		6A FAMILY STATUS (1)	
6A FAMILY STATUS (1)	ALL	Member of a family Husband or wife With dependents present Without dependents present	
Member of a family Husband or wife With dependents present Without dependents present Sole parent Other family head Full-time student aged 15-24(a) Other child(b) of married couple or family head		Sole parent With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present	
7A BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL	ALL	Other family head Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	
Born in Australia Born outside Australia Arrived before 1961 Arrived 1961 - 1970 Arrived 1971 - 1980 Arrived 1981 to survey date		Other child(b) of married couple or family head	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
7B BIRTHPLACE (1)	ALL	13 HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB	ALL
Born in Australia		0 or less than 1 hour	
Born outside Australia		1-14	
Born in main English speaking countries(a)		15-19	
Born in other countries		20-24	
(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.		25-29	
		30-34	
		35	
		36-39	
		40	
		41-44	
7C BIRTHPLACE (2)	ALL	45-48	
Born in Australia		49 and over	
Born outside Australia			
Oceania		14 HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS	ALL
New Zealand		0 or less than 1 hour	
Europe and the USSR		1-14	
Germany		15-19	
Greece		20-24	
Italy		25-29	
Netherlands		30-34	
United Kingdom and Ireland		35	
Yugoslavia		36-39	
The Middle East and North Africa		40	
Lebanon		41-44	
Southeast Asia		45-48	
Malaysia		49 and over	
Philippines			
Viet Nam			
Northeast Asia			
China		15 HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB	ALL
The Americas		0 or less than 1 hour	
Other		1-4	
India		5-9	
8 AGE	ALL	10-14	
15-19		15-19	
20-24		20 and over	
25-34			
35-44		16 SECTOR OF MAIN JOB	2,3,6
45-54		Public	
55-59		Private	
60-64		Don't know	
65 and over			
9 STATUS OF WORKER IN MAIN JOB	1,4,5	17 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB(\$)	2,3,6
Wage and salary earner		Under 40	
Employer		40 and under 80	
Self-employed		80 " 120	
10 STATUS OF WORKER IN SECOND JOB	1,6	120 " 160	
Wage and salary earner		160 " 200	
Employer		200 " 240	
Self-employed		240 " 280	
11 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB	ALL	280 " 320	
Full-time employee		320 " 360	
Part-time employee		360 " 400	
12 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEE IN ALL JOBS	ALL	400 " 440	
Full-time		440 " 480	
Part-time		480 " 520	
		520 " 560	
		560 " 600	
		600 " 640	
		640 " 680	
		680 " 720	
		720 " 760	
		760 " 800	
		800 " 840	
		840 " 880	
		880 " 920	
		920 " 960	
		960 " 1000	
		1000 and over	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
18 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS(\$)	2,3	21 INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB	ALL
Under 40		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	
40 and under 80		Mining	
80 " 120		Manufacturing	
120 " 160		Electricity, gas and water	
160 " 200		Construction	
200 " 240		Wholesale and retail trade	
240 " 280		Transport and storage	
280 " 320		Communication	
320 " 360		Finance, property and business services	
360 " 400		Public administration and defence	
400 " 440		Community services	
440 " 480		Recreation, personal and other services	
480 " 520			
520 " 560			
560 " 600			
600 " 640			
640 " 680			
680 " 720			
720 " 760			
760 " 800			
800 " 840			
840 " 880			
880 " 920			
920 " 960			
960 " 1000			
1000 and over			
19 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB(\$)	3,5	22 OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB	ALL
0 and under 10		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	
10 " 20		Mining	
20 " 30		Manufacturing	
30 " 40		Electricity, gas and water	
40 " 50		Construction	
50 " 60		Wholesale and retail trade	
60 " 70		Transport and storage	
70 " 80		Communication	
80 " 100		Finance, property and business services	
100 " 120		Public administration and defence	
120 " 140		Community services	
140 " 160		Recreation, personal and other services	
160 " 180			
180 " 200			
200 and over			
20 OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB	ALL	24 MULTIPLE JOBHOLDER STATUS	1,5,6
Managers and administrators		Wage and salary earner in both jobs	
Professionals		Wage and salary earner in main job,	
Para-professionals		self-employed/employer in second job	
Tradespersons		Self employed/employer in main job, wage	
Clerks		and salary earner in second job	
Salespersons and personal service workers			
Plant and machine operators, and drivers			
Labourers and related workers			
		25 WHETHER WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK	1,2,6
		Worked in a second job in the reference week	
		Did not work in a second job in the reference week	
		26 PERMANENT OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB	1,2,3,6
		Permanent employee	
		Casual employee	
		27 SIZE OF LOCATION, MAIN JOB	2,3,6
		Less than 10 employees	
		10 - 19	
		20 - 99	
		100 or more	
		Don't know	

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. It may be possible to order Unit Record Tapes on the following supplementary and special surveys by contacting the ABS (see last page for contact numbers).

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982, September to November 1986	6341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, 1989	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia, 1989	6277.0
Child Care, Australia, May 1969, 1973, 1977; June 1980; November 1984; June 1987	4402.0
Employment Benefits, Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1991	6334.0
How Workers Get Their Training, Australia, 1989	6278.0
Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Persons with Earned Income, 1986	6546.0
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia. Annually. Latest issue June 1991	6222.0
Labour Force Experience, Australia. Annually. Latest issue March 1990	6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia. Annually. Latest issue February 1991	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia. Latest issue September 1990	6272.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia. Annually. Latest issue June 1991	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, September 1990	6250.0
Labour Mobility, Australia. Annually. Latest issue February 1991	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding, Australia. Four-yearly. Latest issue July 1991	6216.0
Persons Employed at Home, Australia, April 1989	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1991	6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985, May 1987, May 1990	6264.0
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985, April 1988, April 1991	6267.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1989	6238.0
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1990	6245.0
Superannuation, Australia, February 1974, September to November 1982, November 1988	6319.0
Trade Union Members, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1990	6325.0
Transition From Education to Work, Australia. Annually. Latest issue May 1991	6227.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1988, May 1991	6265.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1991	6310.0
Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February to May 1981	6338.0
Working Hours Arrangements, Supplementary Tables, Australia, February to May 1981	6339.0

SPECIAL DATA REQUEST ORDER FORM

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, JULY 1991

Please specify your special data request(s) on the order form provided on the following page.

The following points should be noted when requesting special tables:

1. Table requests will be available on computer printout, floppy disk or microfiche.
2. The current cost of special tables is as follows —

No. of data items (excluding populations)	Cost per table (\$)
2	120
3	150
4	210
5	300
6 or more	negotiable

- NOTE (i) For tables provided on floppy disk, an additional cost of \$65.00 per 360K will be charged;
(ii) For tables provided on microfiche, an additional cost of \$50.00 plus \$5.00 per microfiche will be charged;
(iii) Prices quoted are subject to revisions.

3. Return the completed order form together with the address advice to —

Assistant Director
Labour Force Supplementary Surveys
Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

OR

Facsimile No. (06) 2526530

4. The invoiced cost is payable in full within 30 days of supply.
5. Any inquiries about this order should be directed to Mr Michael Jones on (06) 252 6503.



ADDRESS ADVICE — DETACH AND FORWARD TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMPLETED ORDER FORM.

Please send my order and invoice to —

NAME _____

ORGANISATION _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ POSTCODE _____

TELEPHONE _____

Signature _____

Date / /